Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which, however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality, which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience.

Dr. Channing.

Printed and published, once a week, by JOSES & CHAIGE, Printers of the Laws of Congress.] SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.....TUESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1830. [VOL. XI.....NO. 552.

TERMS.....The terms of the Western Carolinian will be here after as follows:

Two dollars and a half per annum: or two dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editors, until all dues are paid up. Advertisements will be inserted at 50 cents the square for the first week, and 25 cents each week they are continued thereafter. Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editors, or they may not be attended to.

Twenty-first Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

Monday, December 13.

At twelve o'clock, the Court of Impeachment for the trial of Judge Peck, of Missouri, was opened in due form by proclamation from the Marshall of the District of Columbia.

On motion of Mr. Woodbury, the Secretary was ordered to inform the House of Representatives, that the Senate had organized itself into a Court of Impeachment for the trial of James H. Peck, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Missouri, and were ready to proceed to the trial; and that seats had been prepared for the reception and accommodation of the Members of the House of Representatives on the occasion.

Shortly after the order was passed, the correspondent, accompanied by Mr. Wirt and Mr. Meredith, his counsel, appeared at the bar of the Senate. They were conducted to seats, with a table before them, prepared for their convenience, nearly fronting the Chair, but rather to its left.

In a few minutes, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. McDuffie, Mr. Spencer, and Mr. Wickliffe, managers to conduct the Impeachment on the part of the House of Representatives, also came in, and took their seats to the right of the Chair, but nearly in front. Mr. Storrs, the other manager, did not appear.

Mr. Buchanan rose and said, that the managers on the part of the House of Representatives were ready to present the replication of that House, to the answer and plea of James H. Peck, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Missouri, to the articles of impeachment exhibited against him by that body. The honorable gentleman then read the replication as follows:

"The House of Representatives of the United States, having considered the answer and plea of James H Peck, Judge of the District Court of the United States, for the District of Missouri, to the article of impeachment against him, by them exhibited, in the name of themselves and of all the People of the United States; reply, that the said James H. Peck is guilty, in such manner as he stands impeached; and that the House of Representatives will be ready to prove their charges against him, at such convenient time and place as shall be appointed for that purpose."

Mr. Buchanan then, on the behalf of the managers, requested the names of the witnesses on the part of the House of Representatives to be called. The Secretary accordingly called them; most of them answered the call—two or three proved to be absent.

Mr. Meredith, one of the counsel of the respondent, desired that the list of witnesses on his behalf might be called, in order that it might be ascertained whether they were present. They were accordingly called, but only a part answered to their names.

The trial was then on motion, postponed to Monday next, when the witnesses and the other manager, Mr. Storrs, will be in attendance.

Tuesday, Dec. 14.

On motion of Mr. Dickerson, the following resolution was adopted, and the Committee to whom it was referred consists of Mr. Dickerson, Mr. Sanford, Mr. Woodbury, Mr. Seymour, and Mr. Grundy:

Resolved, That so much of the President's Message as relates to the distribution of the surplus funds of the United States, after the payment of the national debt, be referred to a Select Committee, to consist of five members, and to report thereon by bill or otherwise.

The Senate spent some time in the consideration of Executive business.

Wednesday, Dec. 15.

The following resolution was submitted by Mr. Clayton:

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to examine and report the present condition of the Post Office Department; in what manner the heirs regulating that Department are administered; the distribution of labor; the number of Clerks, and the duties assigned to each; the number of agents; where and how employed; the compensation of contractors; and, generally, the entire management of the Department; and whether further, and what legal provisions may be necessary to secure the proper administration of its affairs.

On the reading of the resolution, Mr. White moved so to amend it as to refer it to the committee on the Post-Office and Post Roads. A short debate took place upon the amendment, in which, Messrs. White, Clayton, Holmes, Grundy and Bell took part. The motion to amend was lost by two votes—there being 18 yeas and 20 nays. The original resolution was then adopted.

The President announced the appointment of Mr. Clayton, Mr. Grundy, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Woodbury, and Mr. Hendricks, as the committee.

The following are the standing Committees of the Senate:

On Foreign Relations—Messrs. Tazewell, Sanford, White, Bell, and King.

On Finance—Messrs. Smith, of S. C., Silsbee, King, and Johnston.

On Commerce—Messrs. Woodbury, Johnston, Silsbee, Sanford, and Forsyth.

On Manufactures—Messrs. Dickerson, Ruggles, Knight, Seymour, and Bibb.

On Agriculture—Messrs. Marks, Willey, Noble, Brown, and Seymour.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Benton, Barnard, Troup, Naudain, and Iredell.

On the Militia—Messrs. Barnard, Frelinghuysen, Clayton, Noble, and Bibb.

On Naval Affairs—Messrs. Hayne, Tazewell, Robbins, Livingston, and Webster.

On Public Lands—Messrs. Barton, McKinley, Kane, Ellis, and Sprague.

On Private Land Claims—Messrs. Kane, Burnet, Poindexter, Grundy, and Naudain.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. White, Troup, Hendricks, Dudley, and Benton.

On Claims—Messrs. Ruggles, Bell, Chase, Foot, and Brown.

On the Judiciary—Messrs, Rowan, McKinley, Webster, Hayne, and Frelinghuysen.

On the Post Office and Post Roads—Messrs. Grundy, Burnet, Forsyth, Ellis, and Seymour.

On Pensions—Foot, Holmes, Marks, Chase, and Chambers.

On the District of Columbia—Messrs. Chambers, Tyler, Holmes, Clayton, and Sprague.

On the contingent Fund—Messrs. Iredell, Baker, and Knight.

On Engrossed Bills—Messrs, Marks, Willey, and Baker.

On Roads and Canals—Messrs. Hendricks, Tyler, Ruggles, Dudley, and Poindexter.

Thursday Dec. 15.

Mr. Webster of Massachusetts, appeared and took his seat.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by A. J. Donelson, Esq. his private Secretary, stating that, according to information received at the State Department, the taking of the census will not be completed within the time allowed by law, and recommending the immediate passage of an act extending the time for its completion. The message was on motion of Mr. Webster, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury was received.

On motion of Mr. Sillsbee, the reading of the report was dispensed with, and 1500 copies ordered to be printed for the use of Senate.

Mr. Dickerson introduced a bill for the relief of Thomas Cooper, who was fined under the old sedition law.

On motion of Mr. Sanford, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and spent some time in secret session.

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Dec. 13.

On motion of Mr. Doddrige, it was

Ordered, That the bill to authorize a subscription of stock on the part of U. States, to the Wheeling & Belmont Bridge Company, be recommitted to the Committee on Internal Improvements, with instructions to report a bill to provide for the erection of a bridge over the Ohio river, at or near the town of Wheeling and appropriating a certain sum of money for that purpose.

Mr. Haynes, of Georgia, submitted the following Resolution:

Resolved That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of repealing the duties on sugar imported from foreign countries into the United States.

Mr. Sutherland required that the question be taken upon the consideration of the resolution; and Mr. Williams demanded the Yeas and Nays on the question. They were ordered by the House, and being taken, stood as follows:—83 to 99.

So the House refused to consider the resolution. The whole of our delegation voted in the affirmative.

The Speaker laid before the house the following letter, which was read; and on motion of Mr. Spencer, of New-York, ordered to be referred to the Committee of Agriculture:

Philadelphia, 7th Dec. 1830.

Sir: You will receive with this letter a silken flag, bearing the colors of the United States.—This flag is made entirely of American silk, reeled from the cocoons, prepared and woven by Mr. John D'Homergue, silk manufacturer. The colouring has been done by the best artist he could procure in the city of Philadelphia, he himself not professing to be a dyer.

The staff of this flag, with the eagle, measures about fifteen feet, the flag itself is twelve feet and a half long, and six feet wide. It is woven all in one piece, without a seam.

I beg, sir, you will be so good as to present this flag most respectfully in my name, to the honorable House over which you preside, as a sample of American industry, thus applied, for the first time to the most valuable of American productions; and as a result of the efforts they have made during the last five years, for the promotion of the important branch of agriculture, to which we owe the rich material of which this flag is composed.

I have the honor to be with the highest respect, sir, your most obedient and most humble servant. PETER'S DUPONCEAU.

Hon. ANDREW STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The following Standing Committees were announced by the Speaker:

Of Elections—Messrs. Alston, Tucker, Claiborne, Randolph, Johnson, of Tenn, Buchanan, and Coleman.

Of Ways and Means—Messrs. McDuffie, Verplanck, Dwight, Ingersoll, Gilmer, Overton, and Alexander.

On Claims—Messrs Whittlesey, Williams, McCoy, Barber, of Conn. McIntyre, Ramsey, and Lea.

Of Commerce—Messrs. Chambreleng, Gorham, Harvey, Sutherland, Howard, Loyall, & Lamar.

On the Public Lands—Messrs. Wickliffe, Jennings, Duncan, Hunt, Potter, Irvin, of Ohio, and Clay.

On the Post Office and Post Roads—Messrs. Johnson, of Kentucky, Conner, Magee, Hodges, Russell, McGreery, and Lent.

On the District of Columbia—Messrs. Powers, Allen, Washington, Varnum, Taliaferro, Ihrie, and Semmes.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Buchanan, Davis, of S. Carolina, Ellsworth, Daniel, White of Louisiana, Foster, and Gordon.

On Revolutionary Claims—Messrs, Burges, Dickinson, Wingate, Yancey, De Witt, Brown, and Crane.

Of Public Expenditures—Messrs Hall, Davenport, Lyon, Halsey, Spencer of Maryland, Thompson of Ohio, and Norton.

On private Land Claims—Messrs, Sterigere, Nuckolls, Pettis, Baylor, Benny, Dudley, and Draper.

Of Manufactures—Messrs. Mallary, Stanberry, Condict, Irvin of Pennsylvania, Menell, Barbour, of Virginia and Huntington.

Of Agriculture—Messrs, Spencer of New-York Roane, Wilson, Rose, Smith of Pa. Standifer, and Chandler.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Bell, Lumpkin, Hinds, Storrs of Conn. Hubbard, Gaither, and Lewis.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Drayton, Vance, Desha, Findlay, Blair of S. C, Mitchell and Spright.

On Naval Affairs—Messrs. Hoffman, Crowninshield, Miller, Carson, Dorsey, White of N. Y. and Anderson.

On Foreign Affairs—Messrs. Archer, Everett of Mass. Taylor, Polk, Crawford, Barnwell, and Wayne.

On the Territories—Messrs. Clark, Strong, Creighton, Armstrong, Angel, Crowles, and W. D. Shepard.

On Military Pensions—Messrs. Trezvant, Lecompte, Chilton, Hammons, Bockee, Ford, and Butman.

On Revival and Unfinished Business—Messrs. Pearce, Reed, and Pierson.

On Accounts—Messrs. Maxwell of New York, Swann, and Brodhead.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

On Internal Improvement—Messrs. Hemphill Mercer, Blair of Penn. Hayner, Letcher, Vinton, and Craig.

Distribution of the Surplus Revenue—Messrs. Polk, Patton, Ery, Earll, Jarvis, Leavitt, and Evans of Maine.

Amendment to the Constitution—Messrs. M'Duffie, Coke, Sanford, Stephens, Hughes, Green, and Rencher.

Tuesday, Dec. 14.

The memorial presented by Mr. Coulter was on the subject of Sunday Mails—recommending that the mail should be discontinued on the Sabbath. On its presentation.

Mr. Johnson, of Ky. objected to giving the petition the direction moved by the gentleman who presented it. He observed, that if the authors of the petition had an advocate, or advocates on the floor, he was perfectly willing that the Report formerly made by the Post Office Committee on the general subject, should at any time be called up. Let the House hear what gentlemen had to say on a subject, which he had always thought, and would now say, ought never to have been brought into the Hall of Congress. He was desirous to hear what could be said in favor of Congress interfering with religious considerations. The Committee had acted on the subject, and it would not do so again, unless compelled to do so by an express order of the House. He hoped the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Coulter,) would acquiesce in the motion which he would now make, that the petition be laid upon the table; or rather, that it be referred to a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union; and he made that motion.

Mr. Coulter said that he felt very indifferent what direction should be given to the petition. He had always considered it proper, when the House was addressed in a decorous manner, on any subject proper for legislation, to give the petition a respectful consideration. In the present case, as the course indicated by the Chairman of the Post Office Committee was likely to effect the very object which the petitioners had in view, viz. to have the subject discussed, and obtain some action of Congress in relation to it, he was entirely willing it should be adopted. He had made a different motion, only out of the courtesy which he supposed due to the Post Office Committee, and in compliance with the custom of the House. He had no doubt that the Hon. Chairman of the Post Office Committee was both competent and willing to meet the discussion, which it would doubtless avail himself of the privilege of debating the question without being specially invited so to do by any one. Mr. C. said it was not his purpose to avow himself as their champion, as he did not feel himself pledged to any particular course in the matter, he should endeavor on this, as on other occasions, to do what he considered his duty to his constituents demanded. If that duty led him to advocate the cause of these petitioners, he should be ready, in so doing to meet even the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. Barringer submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to report a bill reducing the duty on bar iron, made by hammering, to the amount of duty imposed by the law of 1816.

Also, to reduce the duty on cotton bagging to two cents per square yard.

Also, to reduce the duty on coarse woollen goods, costing less than fifty cents per square yard, at the place whence imported, to an ad valorem duty of twenty-five per centum.

Also, to reduce the duty on coarse wool, costing less than ten cents per pound at the place whence imported to an ad valorem duty of twenty per cent.

Also, to reduce the duty on brown sugar to two cents per pound.

Mr. Condict demanded the question of consideration on this resolution; and Mr. Finch called for the Yeas and Nays on the question. They were ordered by the House, and being taken, stood as follows: Yeas 96—Nays 114.

Mr. Jennings submitted the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to enquire into the expediency of appropriating $100,000, to the completing the Cumberland road, (*not national road*) in the limits of the State of Indiana.

On the question being put to agree to this resolution, it was decided in the negative.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from James Monroe, late President of the United States, upon the subject of his claim on the Government of the United States; which was referred to the committee of the whole House, to which is referred the bill for his relief, reported at the last session of Congress, and ordered to be printed.

Wednesday, Dec. 15.

On motion of Mr. Sutherland, the bill (commonly termed the light-house bill) returned by the President at the commencement of session, with his objections, was ordered to be printed and placed among the documents.

On motion of De Witt, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the Library be instructed to enquire into the expediency of re-printing the Journals of the House of Representatives, from the 13th to the 20th Congress inclusive.

On motion of Mr. Drayton, it was

Resolved, That the committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the gradual survey of the coasts, inlets, and harbors of the United States and their Territories.

The following additional committees have been appointed by the Speaker:

On the Expenditures in the Department of State.—Messrs, Earll, Sill and King, of N. Y.

On Expenditures in the Department of the Treasury.—Messrs. Leiper, Crocheron, and Kendall.

On the Expenditures in the Department of War. Messrs. Maxwell, of Va. Mubenburg and Crocket.

On Expenditures in the Department of Navy. Messrs. A. H. Sheppard, Bartly, and Evans of Pa.

On Expenditures in the Post-Office Department.—Messrs. Yancy, Borst, and Scott.

On Expenditures in the Public Buildings.—Messrs. Sprigg, Baily and Swift.

On the Militia.—Messrs. Thompson, of Geo. King of Pa. Barringer, Weeks, Kincaid, Johns, and Cahoone.

Thursday, Dec. 16.

The following resolution, submitted by Mr. White, of Florida, was taken up:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to communicate to this House copies of the correspondence of the Superintendant, and reports of the Overseer of the live Oak plantations near the Navy Yard at Pensacola.

Mr. Speight offered the following amendment:

"And that he be further directed to communicate to this House copies of all correspondence, contracts, deeds, or other papers, connected with the purchase of live oak lands in Florida, in the possession of, or within the control of, the Navy Department; the quantity purchased; the persons from whom the purchases were made; the prices given; to whom paid, when paid, and on what authority; together with all information tending to show the value of such lands at the time of the purchase, as well as the quantity and value of the live oak timber on each tract, fit for naval purposes."

Mr. White, of Florida, said, he did not object to the amendment proposed by the gentleman from North-Carolina, and would accept it as a modification of his resolution, although all the information called for by it, had at the last session been communicated to Congress.

The resolution as thus amended, was agreed to, *nem con.*

Mr. Hemphill submitted the following, which lies on the table for one day:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to transmit to Congress a statement of the expenditures heretofore made for internal improvement, specifying the several works, and the expenditure upon each. Also, a statement of the estimated expense of the works of Internal Improvement of which surveys have been made; together with a like statement of the estimated expense of other works projected and partially surveyed.

On motion of Mr. Sprigg, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on roads and Canals be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the complete repair of the Cumberland Road, and of adopting some effectual mode for its permanent preservation; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Crocket submitted the following Resolution, which lies on the table one day:

Resolved, That the Postmaster General communicate to this House the amount of money agreed to be paid by him, under the late contract for carrying the mail from the City of Washington to the City of Baltimore; also, the amount of money heretofore paid by his predecessor for the like services.

The Speaker also laid before the House a letter from Duff Green, stating that he proposes to publish a stereotype edition of the laws and treaties of the United States; and asking a subscription on the part of Congress; which was read, and referred to the Committee of the Library.

State Legislature.

SENATE.

Wednesday, Dec. 15.

Mr. Meares, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred a Resolution instructing them to enquire into the expediency of appointing a standing Board of Auditors, in each county in the State, to pass upon all accounts of Executors, Administrators and Guardians, made a favorable Report thereon, accompanied by a bill to provide for the final settlement of Executors and Administrators which passed its first reading.

On motion of Mr. Meares, the Senate resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, Mr. Hinton of Wake in the Chair on the Bank Bill. Mr. M. delivered his views against the passage of the bill, when the Committee rose, reported progress & obtained leave to sit again.

On motion of Mr. Newland, the Senate then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Wilson in the Chair, on the bill to erect out of a part of the counties of Burke and Buncombe, a separate and distinct county by the name of *Yancey*. Mr. Newland spoke at some length in favor of the passage of the bill, and when he had finished, the Committee rose reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

Bills presented.—By Mr. Dick, a bill to exempt Bibles from Execution. By Mr. M'Farland, a bill to incorporate the Fayetteville Rail Raid Company.

These bills passed their first reading and the Senate then adjourned to 4 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The bill to vest the right of electing Constables in the county of Camden, in the free white men thereof, was read the second time and resolved by the Senate, that the same shall not pass.

On motion of Mr. Montgomery, a select committee was appointed to enquire into and report the amount of profits made by the several Banks in

this State, and the amount of profit made by the State, on the shares held by her in the several Banks, and the amount paid by the State for said shares.

Thursday, Dec. 16.

A number of private bills sent from the House of Commons for concurrence, were read the first time.

The engrossed Resolution directing the Public Treasurer to receive from the purchasers of Cherokee lands, in payment of their bonds, the notes of South Carolina and Georgia, was amended, on motion of Mr. M'Kay, by striking out the whole of the original resolution except the word "Resolved," and inserting the following, viz: "That the Public Treasurer be instructed to receive in deposite the notes of the chartered Banks of South Carolina and Georgia whenever offered in payment of any bond given by purchasers of the Cherokee lands, and that so far as he can pay out of the Treasury, such notes in payment of the expences of the State at a par value, he shall give credit for the same at the par value; but that whenever the Treasurer shall be compelled to pass off said notes at a less price than the par value, or may incur any expense in exchanging such notes, such loss to be sustained by the depositor, and he shall receive credit for no more than the real value of the notes deposited."

Friday, Dec. 17.

Mr. Boddie presented the petition of William Roane. Referred to the Committee of Propositions and Grievances.

On motion of Mr. Matthews, a Message was sent to the House of Commons proposing to wait on the Governor elect and ascertain when it will be convenient for him to qualify. The proposition was concurred in, and Messrs. Hinton of Beaufort and Matthews of the Senate and Messrs. W. J Alexander and Nicholson of the House, were appointed the Committee.

Mr. Newland presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Burke praying that a Medical Board may be created—Referred to a select Committee.

The Senate resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, Mr. Wilson in the Chair, on the bill to erect a new county in the West. After some discussion, the Committee rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

On motion of Mr. Hinton of Beaufort, the Senate re considered the vote, yesterday given on the adoption of the amendment offered by Mr. M'Kay to the Resolution concerning the purchasers of Cherokee Lands. The Resolution and amendment were then laid on the table.

The Senate spent some time, in Committee of the whole, in considering the Bank Bill, but not being able to get thro' with it, the Committee rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

Saturday, Dec. 18.

The resignations of David Newland, Colonel Commandant of the 91st Regiment of the Militia, and John Fields, Major of the 91st Regiment of the same, were read and accepted.

A considerable part of the sitting was spent in committee of the whole, Mr. Martin in the Chair, on the bill fixing the fees of the Clerks of the County and Superior Courts and Sheriffs' fees, but no question taken on its passage. The Committee rose, reported progress and obtain leave to sit again.

A number of private bills were read the second time and passed.

Monday, Dec. 20.

Mr. M Entyre presented the petition of sundry citizens of Rutherford, in favor of the restoration to credit of James Ward, Referred.

Mr. Hinton of Beaufort, presented to the Senate, two letters from the Intendant of Police of the town of Washington, in relation to the circulation of seditious publications and other indications tending to create disaffection among the Slaves in this State. Referred to the Committee on that part of the Governor's Message, relating to Slaves, &c.

Mr Sneed from the Committee of Finance, to whom, was referred the Resolution instructing them to enquire into the expediency of providing additional checks on the disbursements of public monies: as also, into the expediency of diminishing the penalty of the bond required of the Public Treasurer, made a report thereon, stating that it is inexpedient to alter the law in relation to the subjects referred to them. Concurred in.

Mr. Meares, from the Committee on that part of the Governor's Message, which relates to Slaves, &c. reported the following bills which were read the first time, viz:—A bill to compel retailers of Spirituous liquors by the small measure, to take an oath and give bond with security, before receiving licence, not to sell spirituous liquors, powder, shot, lead or fire arms to a slave: and a bill to amend an act passed in 1826, to prevent free persons of color from migrating into this State, for the good government of such persons resident in the State and for other purposes.

Mr. Guinn presented a Resolution which was rejected, instructing the Judiciary Committee to enquire into the expediency of selling the public lands that are surveyed and remain unsold in the county of Macon, the ensuing Fall.

On motion of Mr. M'Kay, the Senate resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Martin in the Chair, on the bill fixing the fees of Clerks and Sheriffs, and after some time spent therein, the Committee rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again this afternoon.

Bills presented—By Mr. Meares, a bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. By McFarland, a bill relative to allowing county claims, in Richmond county. By Mr. Dick, a bill to exempt from execution, the articles therein mentioned By Mr. Williams of Franklin, a bill to limit the appointment of Judges of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, in this State

These bills passed their first reading.

EVENING SESSION.

The whole sitting was occupied in committee of the whole in consideration of the bill fixing the fees of Clerks and Sheriffs. It was finally reported to the Senate with sundry amendments, and as amended, passed its second reading.

Tuesday, Dec. 21.

The Senate went into committee of the whole, on the Bank Bill. Mr. Montgomery delivered his views in favor of the bill, when the committee rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

On motion of Mr. Newland, the committee of the whole were discharged from the further consideration of the bill to erect a new county in the West; and the bill being read the second time, Mr. Sherrard moved to amend the bill by adding a new section proposing to erect a new county out of portions of Wayne, Johnston, Edgecomb, and Nash, by the name of *Speight*, which amendment was not agreed to, Nays 35, Ayes 27. The question then recurring on the passage of the bill, the second time, it was decided in the affirmative. Ayes 31, Nays 31.—There being a tie, the Speaker voted in the affirmative.

The bill to exempt Bibles from execution, being read the second time, Mr. Matthews moved to amend the same by rendering it an indictable offence for any person to sell a Bible given them by the Bible Society—which amendment was not agreed to. Mr. Crump moved to amend the bill, by inserting "Hymn Books." Mr. Guinn also moved to amend it by adding "Testaments." and Mr. Hinton of Beaufort, moved to add "Prayer Books," which amendments were agreed to, and the bill as amended, passed its second reading.

Bills presented.. By Mr. Newland, a bill to appoint commissioners to superintend the building of a Court House, in the county of Burke, and to prescribe the manner in which the Sheriffs shall pay over the tax laid for the building of the same. By Mr. Guinn, a bill to extend the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, in certain cases.

These bills passed their first reading.

EVENING SESSION.

A number of private bills received from the House of Commons for concurrence, were read the first time.

The following engrossed bills passed their second and third reading and were ordered to be *enrolled*, viz: A bill to regulate the time of holding the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, in the countries of Moore, Montgomery and Anson—A bill to amend an act passed in 1824, to appoint Commissioners for the town of Clemmonsville, in Davidson county—A bill to amend an act passed in 1829, to authorize the County Court of Burke to appoint Commissioners to view and lay off a Turnpike Road from the Lincoln line to Mull's Mill, and the bill to incorporate the Winston Ferry company on Chowan River, between Hertford & Gates counties.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday, Dec. 15.

The resignations of Edw'd Yarborough, as Col. Commandant of the 63d Regiment of Militia, and of Walker P Allen, Lieut. Col. of the Regiment of Lenoir Militia, were read and accepted.

The greater part of the sitting was occupied in the discussion of the bill directing the Supreme Court to be held alternately at Raleigh and Salisbury, which was rejected, by a vote of 77 to 50

Thursday, Dec. 16.

Mr. Wyche, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom had been referred sundry Resolutions upon the subject, Reported a bill for revising digesting and amending the laws relating to Executors & Administrators, which passed its first reading.

Mr. Wm. J. Alexander, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred a bill to discourage malicious and frivolous prosecutions in the Courts of this State, reported that it is not expedient that the said bill should pass, which was concurred in and the bill rejected.

The bill to authorize the construction of a Rail Road, from the town of Fayetteville to the River at Campbelton, out of the funds of the State, was taken up for its second reading. A considerable debate arose, in which Mr. Henry advocated its passage and Messrs. Pearson and Cooper, opposed it. On Mr. Pearson's motion, it was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 91 to 36. The vote of rejection was subsequently reconsidered, for the purpose of enabling Mr. Henry who introduced it, to purpose an amendment, with a view of converting the bill into a private one, thereby saving the time which would be necessarily consumed in the introduction of an entirely new bill.

EVENING SESSION.

Both Houses met this afternoon, for the purpose of recommending Field Officers of the Militia and Justices of the Peace in the several counties.

Friday, Dec. 17.

George C Mendenhall, the member elect from Guilford, in the place of Amos Weaver, whose seat was recently vacated on the ground of his being a Preacher of the Gospel, was qualified and took his seat.

The bill to authorize the construction of a rail road from the town of Fayetteville to the river at Campbelton, out of the funds of the State, was again taken up, and on motion of Mr. Henry, amended by striking out the whole thereof except "a bill," and inserting in lieu thereof a new bill to incorporate a Company styled the Fayette ille Rail Road Company. The bill passed its second and third reading and was ordered to be engrossed

Mr. Sawyer, from the committee on Education, instructed to enquire into the expediency of appropriating the interest of the Literary Fund to the education of indigent children, reported that it is not expedient, at this time, to make the contemplated appropriation, and prayed to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. The report was concurred in

Mr W. J Alexander, from the same committee, to whom was referred a Resolution instructing them to enquire into the expediency of granting by express enactment, to the Judges of the Superior Courts of law, power to issue during the term of said Courts, writs of *venire* returnable to some day of said term, for the purpose of compelling the attendance of a greater number of Jurors than were originally returned by the sheriff, when the trial of any person charged with a capital felony shall render the exercise of such a power necessary, reported a bill directing the manner in which Jurors may be summoned in certain cases—which bill passed its first reading.

On motion of Mr M'Geher, the committee on the Judiciary were instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the punishment of homicide, in cases where the mortal wound is given in this State and the death takes place beyond the limits thereof.

On motion also of Mr. M. the same committee were instructed to enquire into the expediency of so amending the 3d and 4th sections of an act passed in 1811, to provide for the punishment of persons guilty of certain offences therein mentioned, so to embrace cases for counterfeiting gold and silver coin of the United States.

Saturday Dec 18.

Mr. Wyche, from the committee of Finance, who were instructed to enquire into the expediency of preventing the reissuing of such Treasury Notes as may be received at the Treasurer's office, reported that no legislation on the subject is necessary. Concurred in.

Mr W also reported against the passage of the bill to provide for the redemption of lands which may hereafter be sold for taxes and struck off to the Governor of the State. The said bill was accordingly rejected.

Mr J. Whitaker, presented a bill to establish an entry office, in the county of Macon, which passed its first reading

Monday, Dec. 20.

Mr. J Whitaker presented the petition of sundry citizens of Macon county, praying that B. S Brittain and John Stearns may be allowed to erect a Forge for the manufacture of Iron on the public lands in said county Referred.

Mr. J. A Hill, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, to whom was referred the Memorial of the President and Directors of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, reported that the object of the Memorialists is answered by the bill now before the House, to appoint a Superintendant of Public Works. Concurred in.

Mr. Polk, from the Committee of Propositions and Grievances, made an unfavorable Report on the petition of John Thomas for a Pension, which was concurred in.

Mr. J. A. Hill, from the Committee of Internal Improvement, to whom was referred the petition of Sundry citizens of Sampson county, reported that the prayer of the petitioners is sufficiently provided for by an act passed in 1784, ch. 237.—Concurred in.

Mr. Barringer presented a bill supplemental to an act passed in 1829, for the better regulation of the town of Concord, which passed its first reading.

The remainder of the sitting was consumed in the consideration of the Resolutions submitted by Mr. Sawyer of Edenton, against the Tariff.

Tuesday Dec. 21.

Mr. J. A. Hill, from the committee on Internal Improvements, to whom was referred the petition of the Tennessee River Turnpike Company, reported a bill to amend an act, passed in 1826, to establish and regulate a Turnpike Road in the county of Haywood, &c. Read the first time.

The bill to punish idle and disorderly persons of both sexes, was read the second time and postponed indefinitely, on the ground that the act of 1784, "for the restraint of idle and disorderly persons," provides a remedy for the evils contemplated in this bill.

Mr Weaver presented the petition of sundry citizens of Buncombe, praying an appropriation of $1,000 for the Walnut Mountain Road leading from Jonesboro' Tenn. to Asheville in this State. Referred.

Mr. W. J. Alexander, from the Judiciary Committee, who were instructed to enquire into the expedincey of so amending the laws relative to the imprisonment of debtors, as to make provision for paying the jail fees of such debtors as may be imprisoned, Reported a bill, which had its first reading, to amend the acts relative to Insolvent debtors.

The House now proceeded to the order of the day and resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr Branch in the chair, on the bill to exempt from execution, a certain portion of the land of the citizens of North Carolina. After some time spent therein, the committee rose and reported the bill to the House with sundry amendments. Mr. Stedman moved that the said bill be postponed indefinitely and called for the Yeas and Nays. They were taken and the question decided in the negative, Nays 71—Yeas 52.

The bill was then laid upon the table.

EVENING SESSION.

On motion of Mr D ggs, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to enquire into the expediency of restricting the proving of accounts by the oath of the person interested against deceased persons and others.

Mr White, presented a Resolution that William R Hill be appointed Librarian for the ensuing year. Read the first time

Bills presented—By Mr Bogle, a bill concerning the Militia of Iredell county By Mr Love, a bill to provide for compensating certain Jurors in Haywood county. These bills passed their first reading.

CONGRESS, DEC. 20TH.

In the Senate, yesterday, a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury was received, in accordance with a resolution of the Senate of the 26th of May last, which will be found in our Senatorial proceedings. The bills authorizing the payment of 3 per cent. to the State of Illinois of the public lands sold in that State; for authorizing the State of Illinois to relinquish a township of land, granted for purposes of education, and to locate others in lieu thereof; for the relief of John Ried and John Brahan; for the relief of John M Bertney; and for the relief of Samuel Noel; were, respectively, read a second time, and ordered to a third reading. On motion of Mr. Foot, and by unanimous consent of the Senate, the following bills were read a third time, and passed before 12 o'clock: The bill for the relief of Ransom Mix and Edmund Smith; for the relief of Judah Roberts; for the relief of Aaron Fitzgerald; and for the relief of Simeon C. Whittier. After spending some time in the consideration of executive business, at twelve o'clock the Senate having organized itself into a high Court of Impeachment, for the trial of Judge Peck, of Missouri, and Judge Peck with his Counsel, Messrs. Wirt and Meredith, and the Managers on the part of the House of Representatives, Messrs. Buchanan, Spencer, Wickliffe, McDuffie, and Storrs, of New York, being present, the trial proceeded. Mr. McDuffie for the United States, opened the case against the respondent, and continued his argument until after three o'clock, when the Court adjourned. Mr. McDuffie will, it is supposed, conclude to morrow. As we intend to give as full and correct a report of this trial as possible, the arguments of the Managers, and of the Counsel for the respondent will be prepared and submitted to their revision before being put to the press.

The House of Representatives, after some preliminary arrangements, on motion of Mr. Hoffman, proceeded in a body to the Senate Chamber for the purpose of prosecuting the impeachment of Judge Peck. Mr. McDuffie opened the case, and addressed the High Court until three o'clock; when, having taken a review of eight of the eighteen specifications contained in the article, written by Mr Lawless, an adjournmen of the Court took place. Mr. McDuffie will resume this day. The House then adjourned till 11 o'clock. *Telegraph.*

What strange times! We shall see in a few days, all the federal commercial papers of New York, supporting a man and a party—Clay—opposed to the interests of every man in this community. Consistency!

N. Y. Com. & Enq.

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT CŒLUM.

Salisbury:

JANUARY 4, 1831.

Our correspondent from Raleigh, says the Legislature was expected to rise on Saturday last. Since our last, Mr. Bynum's resolutions which, it will be recollected are against the exercise of the power of carrying on works of Internal Improvement in the Territory of the States, by the General Government have been taken up. Our correspondent thinks that they will not be acted upon before the legislature rises. The Bank Bill was lost in the Senate, by the casting vote of the Speaker. The Homestead bill has passed.

Col. DAVID NEWLAND, the Senator from Burke, having been elected Counsellor of State, his seat has become vacant. He passed through here on Saturday last, on his way home.

In our last paper we spoke of the probability of our resuming the subject of Mr. Sawyer's resolutions—that probability has been reduced to a certainty by an article on the same subject in the last Register. The resolutions as we have before stated denounce the Tariff of 1828, as a dangerous and palpable infraction of the constitution. The debate was opened says the Register "by Mr. Hill in opposition to the resolutions, and tho' we have often admired the eloquence of his language and the cogency of his reasoning, yet on this occasion, he was more forcible and felicitous than usual." We heard Mr. Hill—we were told he was a talented man—we liked the beauty of his language and his manner of delivering it, but to say that there was any cogency in his reasoning, would be to say what we dont believe and what his speech will not support. If the denunciation of honest opinions—honestly expressed and of the men who utter such opinions, is cogent reasoning then indeed does Mr. Hill's speech deserve the epithet. But on the other hand if such a course arises from the weakness of a cause and hostility to those who advocate different opinions, then, we would rather call his speech the ebullition of a disappointed madman than the reasoning of wisdom. His object was to alarm the fears of men and then to force upon them his otherwise obnoxious opinions. For this he certainly deserves the epithet of cunning but not that of talented.

The Editors go on and say that "he proved conclusively to their minds that the Tariff was not only authorised by the constitution but was one of *the primary objects for which it was formed* That a Tariff is authorised by the constitution we do not deny but that the Tariff of 1828, which is a Tariff for protection is sanctioned by that sacred scrip of our liberties or that it was formed for the objects of raising such a Tariff *we do deny*. So long as the National legislature confined themselves to the raising of a Tariff for Revenue they acted within the pale of the constitution and their acts were sanctioned by the South; but when they forgot the reason for which the States had yielded to them the power of laying imposts and excises and passed laws which drain the pockets of one portion of the union for the purpose of filling those of another part, they acted without any authority save that which corrupted ambition gave them. The right of laying imposts, as we all know and as the Editors of the Register must admit originally belonged to the States. They surrendered this right to the Genl. Government. And for what? Not that they might give the Northern manufacturer a premium upon his goods, but that a revenue might be raised to pay off the debts of Gov. This being the case where did they receive authority to give the Northern manufacturer a premium upon his spinning genies? They could have received it only from the States. And we have seen that the States never gave them any such power. Hence their authority is that which is given them by power. And if "power is right" as some contend and as perhaps Mr. Hill and the Editors of the Register contend (for it would be in character with some of their other doctrines) then indeed Congress has the right. But we will find no one hardy enough, save perhaps Mr. Hill and the before named editors, to contend for such a doctrine in this Republican land. If then the Tariff of 1828 is not authorised by the constitution should we not as a component part of the union enter our solemn protest against it, Is it not our interest—is it not our duty? We hope that the Resolution may pass.

The Legislature of South Carolina adjourned on Saturday the 18th inst. Though there was a majority of both Houses in favor of the call of a convention yet there was not a constitutional one of two thirds. That subject and the election of several important officers consumed the most of the time of the Legislature. The principal laws that have been passed are a law extending the powers of the commissioners in equity, a law concerning usury, making the principal, though not the interest and costs, sum recoverable, and a law concerning horse stealing, substituting whipping for hanging, for the first offence.

☞ Copious extracts of Congressional proceedings will be found on the first page of our paper of today. The greater part of the time has been consumed in the trial of Judge Peck. We hope that some mode of punishing such offences will be found which will consume less time, and less money than the one which is now in use.

We regret that the smallness of our paper prevents us from publishing the documents, accompanying the President's Message. The great ability that is manifest in each of the several reports of the Secretaries of the Treasury of War, of the Navy, and of the Post Master Gen. fully sustain the character of the present administration for talent and ability in the discharge of their duties. These documents of themselves would be sufficient to entitle the present cabinet to the enviable distinction of being the most able that we have ever had.

In vain may the opposition decry their members. They are too elevated to be reached by the shafts of such disappointed expectants.

A DIARY.

Col. Alex. Buckner has been elected Senator from Missouri in place of David Barton, whose term of service expires on the 4th of March next This may be looked upon as a great triumph by the friends of the administration.

The impeachment of Judge Peck is going on. Mr. McDuffie as one of the managers, on the part of the House of Representatives, to conduct the impeachment has addressed the court at considerable length.

A memorial has been presented to Congress by Mr. Gordon, signed by 51 of the most respectable men of Albemarle county in favour of the claim of Ex-President Monroe, upon the General Government.

A grand review of the National guard of France has lately taken place by the king. He expressed himself well-pleased with the discipline in a letter to Gen. Lafayette.

A Congress is talked of by the European powers to settle the affairs of Belgium. France it is said has acceded to it.

By the last arrivals from Europe we have received the speech of the king at the opening of Parliament. He acknowledges Don Miguel as king of Portugal. The question of Regency in the event of a demise of the crown will probably be the subject of a debate during the present Parliament.

Mr. Wilkins has been elected Senator in Congress in place of the Hon. Mr. Mark, after the 4th of March next. He is friendly to the administration. This makes a gain of two in the Senate for the administration. This will put to rest the report that the opposition has a majority.

The new French ministry is said to be more popular than any former one.

Mr. Tazewell of the United States Senate is detained at home by indisposition. There never were more stage accidents in one winter, than there has been this.

A Resolution has been introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. Wickliffe to abolish imprisonment for debt, by virtue of process from courts of the United States.

A committee of delegates has been held at Frankfort (Ken.) for the purpose of denouncing the administration and of nominating Hy. Clay for the Presidency. After a great deal of Table Oratory had been displayed, they chose twelve delegates to meet the "National Convention" which is to meet in Washington for the purpose of nominating Clay for President.

Cooper's water witch, says the last Courier & Enquirer, is now in the hands of every novel reader in town. The Editor says it is very good.

James L. Pettigru has been elected to the Senate of the Legislature of South Carolina in place of Hugh Legare, Esq. who has been elected Attorney Genl. He beat Mr Laurens by a bare majority. He an old lawyer of high standing, and Mr. Laurens quite a young man—it cannot be called a triumph by the opposition.

A fire was discovered to have taken place in the store of John Cox, Esq. of Edenton whose books, goods etc. to a large amount.

The Resolutions which were introduced in the Georgia legislature, disapproving of the course of South Carolina with regard to the Tariff and internal improvement have failed.

A bill to erect a new county out of Burke and Buncombe co'ys. was offered in the Senate, by David Newland, Esq. the Senator from Burke, and referred to a select committee of which he was the chairman. The committee submitted the following Report to the House which was ordered to be printed.

Report of the com. for Erection of a new county out of a portion of the counties of Burke and Buncombe.

The select committee to whom was referred the bill, and the accompanying memorial, to erect a new county out of a portion of the counties of Buncombe and Burke, have attentively considered the subject, and respectfully Report:

That the new and accurate map of this State, politely submitted to the Legislature by John M'Rae, Esq.; the enumeration within the present year of the inhabitants of the several counties in North Carolina under the direction of the Marshal of this district; and the report of the Comptroller, to the present Legislature, upon the state of our finaces, furnish such clear and satisfactory evidence upon all the points of inquiry, as to leave nothing to conjecture, and nothing unknown, which can be regarded as essential to enlightened legislation.

The facts which the committee deem material are briefly these: The counties of Buncombe and Burke, very inaccurately delineated upon the Map of Price and Strother, are shewn by Mr. M'Rae to be *greatly* larger than any other counties in the State, and the territory out of which the new county is proposed to be erected, is equal in point of extent to the county of Orange. Strike it off, and they will remain larger than any three adjoining counties to be found in North Carolina. At present either of them shews a domain as extensive as the State of Rhode Island or Delaware, and greater than the six counties east of the Chowan river. United they are believed to be of larger territorial extent than either of the States of Massachusetts or Connecticut.

The population of the two counties is ascertained to be 84 075; one third part of which is 11,358.

The taxes paid into the Public Treasury during the last fiscal year amount to the sum of $2,084 23; the one third part of which is $694,74.

With these facts before them, the committee believe that it is not difficult to demonstrate the propriety and necessity of the measure proposed by the bill.—They are not disposed to enter into abstract reasoning to prove that from the nature of the thing, the end to be obtained by the creation of new counties, is the promotion of public convenience. "History is philosophy teaching by example." From the institution of the "hundred," in the days of Alfred, down to the present period, the history of civilized man leaves no room to doubt it. Our statute book in the preambles to the acts erecting various counties, affords the most ample proof. The inconvenient width of the Chowan is assigned as the reason for creating the county of Gates, and the difficulty of crossing the Alleghany gave birth to Ashe. To attribute a different motive to the founders of the government, would be a libel on their memory. The tyrant Napoleon paused in the midst of his triumphs, to divide France into circles, in order that a precise measure of con should be administered to all. In this free country, where we boast a written charter, in which the humblest peasant reads an equal inheritance of rights and privileges, with the most favorable individuals in the land, the convenience of the citizen is regarded as a matter of minor concern. That he travels thrice the distance to attend a court of justice, or to attain other objects not to be accomplished elsewhere, that is travelled for the same purpose by citizens in other sections of the State, would, in the days of the revolution, have been regarded as tyranny; and it will be difficult to persuade those who suffer, that it is not so now. Can it be believed that a citizen of the section of country in question, when he sees the State of Tennessee dividing the same extent of country of precisely the same character into six counties, establishing towns, and instituting courts to the advancement of civilization, and prepare the desert for the reception of the emigrant, will not reflect upon the nature of the government that claims his allegiance? A travel of seventy-five miles over rugged mountains, and through deep rivers, to attend as a witness, or serve as a juror, is well calculated to suggest inquiries of this nature to the dullest head and coldest bosom. If those residing in more favored sections of the State doubt it, a political experiment, which should consolidate a half dozen counties into one, might produce a similarity of views, and reciprocity of feeling.

The truth is, that if the fact could be disguised, that the creation of the county in question would not add three to the number which at present constitutes the Legislative body, all difficulty and objections would vanish. The only inquiry would be, whether the counties of Buncombe and Burke were *inconviently large*? whether the citizens inhabiting the section of country alluded to could conveniently submit to the rate of taxation which would be required to erect the proper public buildings? would be regarded as a matter proper for their consideration alone. Indeed, up to the year the Legislature did not permit the citizens to be intimidated even by difficulties of this nature. The wise policy then pursued being to encourage a youthful community in its outset, four hundred dollars were invariably paid out of the Public Treasury to all new counties as a public building fund. Since the spirit of the revolution has ceased to be, to what extent shall we aid an infant community? and the policy of Great Britain to the colonies prompts the inequality, in what proportion *can she pay us* for an equal participation of constitutional privileges?

Placing the argument, then, upon this ground, admitting *the convenience* of the citizen to be totally unimportant and irrelevant to the inquiry submitted to the committee; and also assuming as the true principle, *the basis of representation*, are the citizens of that section of country entitled to the relief for? What constitutes the true basis of representation? Is it territorial extent? They have it three times told. Is it for white population, as in two thirds of the States of this Union? Is it federal population, as recognised by the Constitution of the United States? Or is it the aggregate of all classes and casts? Assume either basis, and they are entitled to the privileges which they claim, *and are withheld*. A third part of the population of the counties of Burke and Buncombe has been shewn to be 11,358. Multiply the present number of counties (64) by that sum, and you have, as the population of the State, 726,912, in all probability not far from the real number. But reduce the aggregate number to the white population, or to the federal number, and the average population of all the counties in the State will fall greatly below the number, resulting from the division of the population of the two counties before named into three parts.

But is the universal principle which prevails in the Constitution of the United States, and the individual States, of no application here? and shall it, with us, be regarded as exclusively a matter of interest? What would be thought of the statesman, who should refuse for Arkansas admission into the Union, until she contributed to the coffers of the General Government the revenue of New York, or even of North Carolina? But suppose this principle, which, by all other civilized societies, would be scouted as absurd, to be congenial to liberty, and in unsion with our Constitution Even then, these *free men* that petition us have bought this privilege. One third of the amount of taxes paid by these two counties ($694 74,) is greater than the average amount paid by more than one half of the counties in this State, (as will be seen by reference to the annexed schedule;) many of which have enjoyed all the rights, privileges and immunities in all other counties in this State for more than a century.

The claims presented to your Committee are simply these: The petitioners labour under *inconveniences* unparalleled in any other section of the State—perhaps of the Union. One third of the population of the two counties has been shewn to be greater than the average population of all the counties in the State; a third is proved to contribute more to the general welfare than one half of all the counties in the State; and the day may yet arrive that will test the proportion in which they are able and willing to contribute to the common defence.

To an infant community of so much present promise and future hope, who ask at our hands that equal participation of rights, intended to be secured by the Constitution, which constitutes our bond of Union, what answer shall be returned? Your Committee believe that the only appropriate and most impressive response will be, the passage of the bill referred.

Respectfully submitted.

DAVID NEWLAND, *Chairman.*

Ashe	$357 0	Robeson	603 28
Anson	997 16	Richmond	808 77
Brunswick	499 12	Tyrrell	437 59
Baden	622 19	Washington	556 56
Carteret	458 08	Wilkes	574 56
Currituck	478 99	Duplin	905 86
Camden	570 40	Hertford	976 87
Columbus	301	Johnston	950 86
Cabarrus	790 29	Nash	904 42
Gates	812 25	Person	927 01
Greene	782 12	Randolph	941 26
Hyde	473 66	Sampson	931 62
Haywood	231 92	Davidson	978 20
ones	741 43		
Lenoir	670 51		$23,287 57
oore	340 71		
Macon	430 03	Buncombe	$1,005 36
Montgomery	731 63	Burke	1,078 25
Martin	865 98		
Onslow	613 10		$2,084 23
Perquimons	785 12		

Divide $23,287 57 (the amount of taxes paid by the first 34 counties mentioned within) by 34, gives $684 92.

Divided $2,084 23, the amount of taxes paid by Burke and Buncombe, by 3, gives $694 74.

When the bill come before the house, Mr. Newland addressed it at considerable length in favour of the passage of the bill. He deserves great credit for his endeavours to put the West on an equal footing with the East by adding to the number of the Western Members. The bill has passed two readings in the Senate and we have been told will probably pass its third. We are sorry to add that it will probably be lost in the Commons by a considerable number.

When shall we have a convention? Will nothing be done to repair the rotten fabrick by which we are governed? Shall we always see such an inequality in the Representation of different parts of the State? We hope not. We trust something will be done when the Census shall have been completed to change such an unjust system.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

At a meeting of a part of the officers and troopers of the Regiment of Cavalry commanded by the late Col. John Zimmerman, for the purpose of testifying their respect to the memory of their deceased friend and commander. Lt Col Henry Fulenwider was called to the chair and Lt. J A. Ramsour appointed secretary The following resolutions were offered and adopted.

Resolved. That whereas by the unanimous recommendation of the officers and troopers of the Regiment of Cavalry attached to the 10th Brigade of the 5th Division, Col. John Zimmerman accepted the command of that regiment and fulfilled the honourable trust reposed in him to the evident and entire satisfaction of all under his command—and feeling deeply impressed with the loss they have sustained by the dispensation of Providence in calling him from among them they will wear the usual badge of respect for thirty days.

Resolved, That publication of this meeting be made in the Rutherford Spectator the Miners Journal, the Western Carolinian an Catawba Journal, and that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the relict of the deceased. Signed,

HENRY FULENWIDER, *Ch'm.*

J. H. Ramsour, *Sec'y.*

Hymeneal.

MARRIED, in this county, on the 21st ult. by Adam Roseman, Esq. Mr. John Troutman to Miss Mary Ritchie.

Also, in this county, on the 30th ult. by the Rev. William A. Hall, Mr. Joseph Owens, to Miss Rebecca Dent.

DIED,

In the Forks of the Yadkin, in this county, on the 26th of November last, Mr. Daniel Orrell, in the 66th year of his age. He has raised a respectable family of children, he was an indulgent parent, an affectionate husband and an obliging neighbour.

OBITUARY.

[COMMUNICATED.]

DIED, at his residence in Lincolnton, on Friday the 17th December, after a severe illness which confined him to his bed for three weeks, Col. John Zimmerman, in the 61st year of his age; leaving an affectionate family—a wife and five children to lament with all, his acquaintances this afflictive dispensation of Providence. Col. Zimmerman was a worthy member of the German Reformed Church, a useful citizen and a good neighbour. The loss that his interesting family, the citizens of the village and of the county, have sustained in his death is incalculable. As a husband and parent he was kind, affectionate and indulgent, attentive to his domestic concerns, he delighted to dwell in the bosom of his family. Liberal in his views he was devoted to his education of his children. As a neighbour he was generous; as a citizen he was vigilent in the promotion of every thing calculated to impose the morals of the community. And in short his personal friends were many—his enemies none.

$40 REWARD.

RUNAWAY in May last, a negro man named Jacob, about 33 years old, five feet ten inches high, very black, quick spoken and fast walk, has a scar on his left leg. Any person delivering him to me near Salisbury, shall be paid $40, or $25 if confined in any jail so that I get him again. ARCH'D. G. CARTER.

January 1st, 1831. 32.f

N. B. The Newbern Sentinel will please insert the above four times and forward their account to this Office.

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

November Sessions, 1830.

JEFFERSON ROBERSON and others vs. John Rutledge and wife: Petition for sale of negroes for distribution. On motion of the plaintiff by counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants are not inhabitants of this state: Ordered by the court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, published in Salisbury for six weeks for the defendant to appear at the next court of pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court-House, in Salisbury on the 3d Monday in February next, then and there to answer the said petition, plead or demur, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte. 6t57 JNO. GILES, *c. c.*

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

November Sessions, 1830.

RUEL WALLICE *vs.* John Buck; Attachment levied. &c. On motion, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State; ordered by the court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks that the defendant appear at the next court of pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the 3d Monday in February next, then and there to plead or replevy, otherwise judgment will be entered against him for the plaintiffs demand and cost. 6t57 JNO. GILES, *c. c.*

State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law,

OCTOBER TERM, 1830.

ELEANOR ROBERTS *vs.* William Roberts: Petition for Divorce and Alimony. It is ordered by the court in this case that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian and Yadkin and Catawba Journal, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Stokes, at the Court-House in Germanton, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday of March next, then and there to plead answer or demur to the said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte. 3mt63

Test: THOS. T. ARMSTRONG, *clk.*

State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law,

OCTOBER TERM, 1830.

FRANCES ARNOLD *vs.* James Arnold: Petition for Alimony. It is ordered by the court in this case, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian and Yadkin and Catawba Journal for three months, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Stokes, at the Court-House in Germanton on the third Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to plead answer or demur to the said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte. 3mt63

Test: THOS. T. ARMSTRONG, *clk.*

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

In Chancery.

HENRY BONE *vs.* Jas. Bone and others. It appearing to the court that the defendants, William Bone, John Wasson and Wife, Arteinesia, Josiah Wasson and Wife, Margaret, William Barker and Wife Susannah, William McDonald and Wife Elizabeth, reside without the limits of the State, it is therfore ordered that publication be made for the space of six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying said defendants to appear before the Judge at our Superior Court of Equity to be held for the county of Iredell, at the Court-House in Statesville on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March., A. D. 1831, and answer, plead or demur to the Bill of complaint of Henry Bone, or the Bill will be heard exparte and decree made accordingly. Witness John Mushat, Clerk and Master of our said Court at Office, the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, 1831.

6t57 JOHN MUSHAT, *c. m. e.*

New Goods.

ALEXANDER & COWAN, beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general that they are now receiving and opening at their Store in Statesville, (the Store formerly occupied by Messrs. Shepherd & Simmonds) a general assortment of

Fresh and Seasonable Goods,

consisting of almost every article usually kept in Stores, which were selected with great care by W. F. Cowan of the above firm, and purchased for CASH, from the latest importations in New-York, Philadelphia and New-Ark; all of which they are determined to sell as *low* for CASH as goods of the same quality can be purchased any where in this section of the State. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine, hear prices and judge for themselves. Cotton and other merchantable produce taken in exchange.

They would also, respectfully present their sincere thanks to their friends and the publick for the liberal share of patronage they have heretofore received of them and hope by close attention, candid and fair dealing, to merit a continuance of the same.

ALEXANDER & COWAN.

N. B. Those owing the late firm of W. F. Cowan & Co. will please call and settle the same by cash or note, in order that they may be enabled to close that concern. A. & C.

Sept. 7th, 1830. 6m60

Wilkesboro' Academy.

THE next Session of the Wilkesboro' Academy will commence on the first Tuesday of January 1831, under the care of Mr. Richard K. Hill, a gentleman who has been sometime engaged in the institution, and who is a graduate of our University.

He has acquitted himself to the satisfaction of the trustees, and all concerned in the youth under his care. The Academy is situated in Wilkesboro', the climate delightful and healthy; and board and tuition at a moderate charge. Board can be obtained in private families or public houses, at not exceeding sixty dollars per annum.

TERMS OF TUITION.

The Latin and Greek Languages, per annum,	$20
English Grammar and Geography,	14
Reading, Writing and Arithmetic,	10

JOHN FINLEY, *Pres. of the Board.*

December 11th, 1830. 3t53

Cotton Gin Making.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Davidson, and the adjacent counties, that he continues to carry on, at his Shop in Lexington, the business of Making COTTON GINS, equal to any manufactured in the United States; indeed, his Gins are preferred to all others, by those who have tried them; and have found a ready sale throughout a large extent of country. His prices shall be as reasonable as at any other shop in the Southern country.

All orders will be promptly attended to, and Gins finished in the shortest possible time.

Repairing of Gins will be done on the shortest notice, and in the most substantial manner, by the public's humble servant,

HENRY A. CLINGAMON.

Lexington, May 26th, 1830. 21

Rich Red Land, for Sale.

THE subscriber being about to remove to the West is anxious to sell the plantation on which he now lives lying in the Forks of the Yadkin near Dutchman's Creek, fifteen miles from Salisbury, on the road leading from that place to Greaves' bridge. There is about 200 acres in the above plantation, all of which is first rate red land. There is a good dwelling house, out-houses, orchard, &c. on the premises. Any person wishing to purchase the above land can have an opportunity of viewing the premises by calling on the subscriber who may at all times be found on the premises.

GILES FOSTER.

November 20th, 1830. 46tf

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, Nov. 17, 1830.

PENSION AND BOUNTY LAND REGULATION.

THE many impositions which are attempted in relation to Pension and Bounty Land Claims, have caused the Department of War to establish a regulation, which declares that no attention will, in future, be given to applications from persons who act as Agents, unless they are known at the Department, or are vouched for as respectable persons by some one who is known.

Notice of this regulation is hereby given; and that all may be informed thereof, it is requested that publishers of the laws of the United States, in the respective States will insert the same, on the front page of their respective papers for three months.

By order of the Secretary of War.

J. L. EDWARDS,
First Clerk Pension Office.

3mt60 WILLIAM GORDON,
First Clerk Bounty Land Office.

BLANK DEEDS,

OF every description, neatly Printed, and kept constantly for sale at this office.

BLANK WARRANTS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

POETRY.

THE NEEDLE.

BY S. WOODWORTH.

The gay belles of fashion may boast of excelling
In waltz or cotillion—at whist or quadrille;
And seek admiration by vauntingly telling
Of drawing and painting, and musical skill;
But give me the fair one in country or city,
Whose home and its duties are dear to her heart,
Who cheerfully warbles some rustical ditty,
While plying the needle with exquisite art.
The bright little needle—the swift flying needle,
The needle directed by beauty and art.

If love have a potent, a magical token,
A talisman ever resistless and true—
A charm that is never evaded or broken,
A witchery certain the heart to subdue—
'Tis this—and his armoury never has furnished,
So keen and unerring, or polished a dart:
Let beauty direct it, so pointed and burnished,
And oh! it is certain of touching the heart.

Be wise then, ye maidens, nor seek admiration
By dressing for conquest, and flirting with all;
You never, whate'er be your fortune or station,
Appear half so lovely at rout or at ball,
As gaily convened at a work-covered table,
Each cheerfully active and playing her part,
Beguiling the task with a song or a fable,
And plying the needle with exquisite art.

Variety.

Cold Weather.—No human being save Monsieur Chabert could write other than a frozen paragraph during this weather, and *he* would weep icicles the moment he left his oven. Since Tuesday last our weather would laugh a Laplander out of all countenance. For our own part, it would be a great luxury to warm our fingers for a few minutes at the North pole. A man's ideas freeze as they fall, and the *droppings* of his imagination harden more rapidly than melted lead in its passage from the top of a shot tower. Any man that sheds tears now will cause great disturbance upon the pavement, for it will evidently be a *hail* storm! And then this infamous influenza! Who in the name of mental and physical frigidity could be expected to say any thing sensible, while he was coughing with a vehemence that would do credit to a ministerial member, determined to put down an opposition speaker in Parliament? What ought to be looked for from the pen of a poor devil of an Editor, who has to employ a superintendent of his own nose; and is liable at each paragraph to the danger of sneezing every button off of his Coat? The New-York Courier and Enquirer folk have frequently edified their readers by their dissertations upon Caloric, and have even been hot headed enough to singe *us* by an occasional push of a hot poker; but the public always gave a verdict of "Chance Medley," which Blackstone says is more properly *chaud* medley. They never fairly, either outburnt us, or burnt us out, thanks to our more ardent latitude, and we should like now to know whether they can outfreeze us. If they can, let them forthwith import an iceberg and cut it into warming pans.

Camden Journal.

ANECDOTE.—During the revolutionary war, when drafts were made from the militia, to recruit the continental army, a certain captain gave liberty to the men, who were drafted from his company, to make their odjections, if they had any against going into the service. Accordingly one of them who had an impediment in his speech, came up to the captain, when the following dialogue ensued:—

Captain.—"What is your objection?"

Soldier.—"I ca-ca-cant go because I st-stutter."

Captain.—"Stutter! you dont go to talk but fight."

Soldier.—"But they'll p-p-put me on g-g-g-guard, and a man may go ha-ha-half a mile, before I can say wh-wh-who goes there?"

Captain.—"Oh, that is no objection, they will place some other sentry with you, he can challenge if you can fire."

Soldier.—"Well, b-b-but I may be ta-ta-taken and run through the guguts, before I can cry qu-qu-qu-quarters."

The last plea prevailed and the captain, out of humanity, dismissed him.

Cobbett says, that in France every thing is national, they have the National Guards, National songs, &c. &c. but in England they have only their *National Debt.*

THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

We have been permitted to copy the following letter addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, on the subject of the exploring expedition: *U. S. Tel.*

VALPARAISO, Sept. 12, 1830.

SIR: Three seamen who lef the sealing brig Seraph, Capt. Benjamin Pendleton of Stonington, arrived here this morning from the Iland of St. Mary's a little south of conception, report that the brig Annawan, Capt. Palmer, on board of which Mr. Reynolds and other scientific gentlemen were employed on the double object of exploring and skinning, was at the Island they came from, having been obliged to abandon the idea of making any discoveries, in consequence of the difficulty of keeping the crew in order eight of whom left her near Pisco on the coast of Peru after she left this in May last. They say Mr. Reynolds landed at Aruca on or about the 28th of July, who with Mr. Hamton Watson of Philadelphia, intended to come by land to this place. Mr. Watson came out as an amateur in the sealing brig Seraph. I feel satisfied of their perfect safety, and am of opinion, that the world will derive more information from the observations and researches of the sanguine, persevering disposition of Mr. Reynalds, than could be expected had the project by sea been continued for the time intended to be devoted to it. The Arancanian country is the finest of South America, affording field for the philosopher and philanthropist, seperior perhaps, to any thing that Mr. Reynolds could meet with above ground. In future ages it will be an object of the first importance; its ports and capabilities render it of the utmost value to maritime powers, the flat parts of its surface, like that of the Austrian Netherlands, its climate more mild in winter, with a greater degree of heat in summer, which are longer.

The failure of the Annawan is proof that merchant vessels are totally unfit for exploring, ships of war only are calculated for service, requiring discipline and good order. Those seas will soon swarm with runaway seamen, who, for support, must become prates; upon which subject, I will on another occasion, take the liberty of offering you an opinion founded upon some experience, having now the honor to assure you of the greatest respects of, sir, your most faithful and obedient servant, MICHAEL HOGAN.

To the Hon. JOHN BRANCH,
Sec'y. of the Navy.

Public Meeting.—Mr. Webster has been in town, arranging the preliminaries of a public meeting, to nominate his friend Mr. Clay for the Presidency. Having prepared the resolutions, and appointed the persons to speak, (who, by the bye, are of the old federal party) he has proceeded to Washington, and the ball opens this evening.

This expeditious movement hss been made by the U. S. Bank, which has but one resource left, and that is to re-organize the old federal party, and unite with the clay men. We hope they will not commence their attacks on the working men, as originally contemplated. We shall not fail to notice their proceedings.

N. Y. Cour. & Enq.

A BAD STATE.—An Irishman in New Jersey, was one Sunday driving a horse with a wagon towards Easton, when he was met by a clergyman who was going to church, and took the opportunity to chide the traveller for a breach of the Sabbath. "My friend," said he, "this is a bad way you are in." "Och! honey," said the Irishman, "and is'nt it the turnpike?" "Yes," replied the minister, "but what I mean is, that you are in a bad state." "By me soul," returned the Irishman, "and that's true enough too, your worship—it's a very bad *State* this, and I'll get into Pennsylvania as soon as I can." Gee up, honey! *N. Y. Constellation.*

A hot place.—A Preacher in this city, who is famous for the firery nature of his discourse during the late excessive warm weather, is said to have described hell as being so much hotter than any thing of which his audience had any knowledge, that if a man who had been there long enough to get thoroughly inured to it, should be suddenly transported into a furnace glowing with the hottest Lehigh, he would freeze to death in five minutes.

N. Y. Constellation.

Classical School.

A Teacher of classical education, a graduate of Yale College, will open a School in the Town of Salisbury about the first of February. He will teach the Latin and Greek languages; Arithmetic and the higher branches of Mathematics; Geography and Astronomy, Reading, Writing and English Grammar.

He is acquainted with the most approved methods of teaching, and will furnish satisfactory testimonials of his character and qualifications.

As he intends to teach only the languages and the higher branches in English, he will not take more than 30 scholars, and none under the age of ten years. He does not believe that a Teacher can do justice to his scholars, or to himself, with a crowded school on his hands.—particularly when the scholars are unequally advanced in their studies.

As he would be pleased to commence at the opening of the school, with his full complement of Scholars, it is requested that all who wish to send to him should notify their intention beforehand, either to C. Fisher, Esq or to Dr. A. Smith, who are authorized to make engagements. The price of tuition will be $8 per quarter.

Dec. 18th, 1830. 3t53

Removal.

THOMAS DICKSON, Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his SHOP, to the building formerly occupied by Lowry and Templeton, and more recently by Wade W. Hampton, as a Tailor's Shop; on Main street, the west side, a few doors from the Court-House, in the town of Salisbury; where he is prepared to execute all descriptions of

TAILORING,

after the neatest fashions, and on the shortest notice; and is prepared to make all kinds of Clothing in the first rate style, having in his employ six or seven first rate workmen, which enables him to do work on the shortest notice

All kinds of *Cutting Out* of Garments will be done on very moderate terms.

All orders from a distance for work, will be most faithfully executed, according to directions, and within the shortest possible time.

P. S. He has just received the latest fashions from Philadelphia and New-York; which will enable him to make fine Coats, &c. after the most approved style. 15

Salisbury, April 15th, 1830.

New Fashions!!

MR. HORACE H. BEARD would respectfully inform the citizens of Salisbury and public generally, that he has just received the London Fall Fashions, by way of Philadelphia, which will enable him to cut and make garments after the latest and most approved style He will continue to do work with his usual punctuality and neatness.

He has removed his shop to the room formerly occupied by Wade W. Hampton as a tailor shop, one door above Austin & Burns' drug Store.

N. B. Mr. Beard returns his most sincere thanks to those who have extended to him their patronage, while he has been in business and hopes by his unremitted attention to merit its continuance.

November 25th, 47tf.

A New Mail Route

FROM RALEIGH TO SALISBURY.

STAGE FARE, $5.

UNDER this arrangement, the stage runs twice a week, and goes through in two days, each way The accommodation is good. Passengers who are travelling from Raleigh to Salisbury, or Tennessee, or South of Salsbury, will find this to be the nearest, cheapest and most expeditious route West of Raleigh. Passengers who are travelling from Salisbury North, will find this route, by the way of Raleigh and Petersburg, to be the nearest, cheapest and most expeditious route that can be travelled to the North, by two days. A passenger who travels this rout from Salisbury, by the way of Raleigh and Petersburg, to Washington City, will go it in five days, and will sleep three nights out of five all night.

The Contractor will pledge himself to keep first rate Mail Coaches and good gentle horses and drivers of the best kind; and he will spare no pains in trying to render those who patronise him, comfortable, and safe through his route.

Passengers who are unacquainted with this route, will secure seats by application at Mr. E. P. Guion's Hotel, in Raleigh and at Mr. William H. Slaughter's Hotel, in Salisbury.

The stages will leave Salisbury every Wednesday and Saturday, at 8, A. M. and arrive in Raleigh every Thursday and Sunday, at 7, P. M. and will leave Raleigh every Wednesday and Saturday at 6, A. M. and arrive at Salisbury every Thursday and Sunday at 7, P. M.

GEORGE WILLIAMS, *Contractor.*
June 14th, 1830. 25tf

WAGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wagon Yard*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable sytle.—*Fayetteville April, 1st* 1828. 11

The Farmers' & Planters' ALMANAC, FOR 1831,

Calculated for the Meridian of Salem, N. C.
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
Price, per dozen, 75 cents. Single, 10 cents.
Nov. 15th, 1830. 46

More New and Cheap GOODS.

HACKETT & LEMLY,

ARE now receiving and opening at their Store in Salisbury, a desirable stock of

New Style, Fancy and Staple
GOODS,

suited to the Fall and Winter seasons, purchased in Philadelphia and New-York, of the latest Fall importation, which they will sell as low as an GOODS can be had in this part of the country They respectfully invite their customers and the public generally, to call and examine their assortment, hear prices, and judge for themselves.

All kinds of Merchantile produce will be ken in exchange for Goods.

N. B. H. & L. have a lot back of their Store provided for the accommodation of persons riding to Town, with Racks and Troughs convenient for hitching and feeding Horses.

Salisbury, Nov. 9th, 1830. 44tf

EBENEZER DICKSON,
Boot and Shoe Maker!

EBENEZER DICKSON respectfully informs the inhabitants of Salisbury, and the neighborhood generally, that he has purchased out the Shoe makers' shop owned by Thomas Mull, Jr. and that he will carry on the business as usual in the same house, where he will be glad to accommodate the old customers and such others as may choose to call on him. His work shall be elegantly and substantially executed. His materials are of the first order, and his workmen the very best that can be procured any where. His work shall not be excelled by any for neatness and durability.

He keeps shoes of all sizes and qualities on hand where strangers passing thro' who may wish to be supplied with shoes, boots, &c. can procure them as cheap as they can be purchased in this section of the country.

He has sent on by Mr. Geo W. Brown, merchant of this place for a supply of Northern soal leather of the first quality.

Salisbury, Sept 1, 830. 35tf

More Negroes Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase during the fall and winter a number of negroes, for which the most liberal prices will be given in cash. He will be found in Salisbury at all times by those who wish to call and see him. All letters addressed to him from a distance will be promptly attended to.

ROBERT HUIE.
Salisbury, Oct 26, 1830. 43tf

No longer to be "put off."

THE Notes and accounts of A. Torrence, and A. Torrence & Co. are placed in the hands of C. L. Torrence, for collection; and I would advise those interested, to call on him *before ten days before* May Court. A. TORRENCE.
April 17th, 1830. 15

Notice.

THE subscribers having qualified as Executors of the last Will and Testament of Jesse Hargrave, deceased, at the August Term of Davidson county court 1830, hereby give notice to all persons having claims, debts, dues, or demands against said estate, to present them for payment, duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JAMES WISEMAN, } *Ex'rs.*
SAML. HARGRAVE, }
August 13th, 1830. 33tf

All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to come forward and make payment, as no indulgence can be given.

Rowan County.

Superior Court of Law,
APRIL TERM, 1830

MARY CHAMBERS vs Henry Chambers, Petition for divorce. It this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of the State, it is ordered by the court that publication be made 3 months in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court to be held for Rowan county, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte. Witness, Hy. Giles, Clerk of said court at office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1830.
3m57 HY. GILES, *c. s. c.*

State of North-Carolina,

In Equity,
CABARRUS COUNTY.

D. STORKE vs. Franklin Alexander, Original Bill. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant resides beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear and answer at the next term of our Superior Court of Law and Equity, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court-House in Concord, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1831, or judgment pro confesso will be had according to complainant's demand. Witness, P. B. Barringer, Clerk of the Court of Equity for Cabarrus county, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in Sept. 1830. 6t51

P. B. BARRINGER, *c. m. e.*

Rags Wanted.

A liberal price will be given, in cash, for clean linen and cotton Rags. Apply to

J. H. DE CARTERET.
Salisbury, August 14th 1830. 32tf

Notice.

A few reams of writing paper for sale at this Office, at $2 50 per ream, a few reams at $2, and a few reams of wrapping, at the usual price. 47

JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS & DESPATCH,
AT THIS OFFICE.

Kyles & Meenan

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they are now opening their fall supply of

GOODS

which will be found, as usual, large, fashionable and cheap

Broadcloths,	*Groceries,*
Cassimeres,	*Cutlery,*
Cassinetts,	*Queensware,*
Hats,	*Domestics,*
Shoes,	*Calicoes,*
Saddlery,	*Silks, Satins,*
Stationary,	*Ribbons, &c.*

Salisbury, Nov. 2nd, 1830 43tf

Salisbury Female Academy.

THE first Session of 1831, will commence on Monday, Jan. 10.

The subjects of study will be Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography and the use of the Globes, History, Botany, Chymistry, Natural Philosophy, Mythology, Belles Letters and Astronomy.

The subscriber will be assisted by Misses Emma and Eliza Baker. Additional instructors will be employed, should the increase of the School render it necessary.

The year will be divided into two Sessions of five months each. The terms will be

TO THE JUNIOR CLASS,

Spelling, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic,	$8 per session.
SECOND CLASS,	
The above with Grammar and Geography,	10
Any or all of the remaining studies in addition,	12 50
Vocal and Instrumental Music,	25
Drawing and Painting,	15

GEO. L. BAKER.
December 1st, 1830. 3t52

If a sufficient number of young Ladies to employ him & daughters should not be entered, the principal will take a few small boys, to be educated with his own, by his eldest son, under his immediate superintendence. G. L. B.

TIN PLATE Workman WANTED,

CONSTANT Employment and good wages will be given to a first rate

TIN PLATE Workman

of steady and industrious habits, one who is accustomed to work on Tinners Machines.

DANIEL H. CRESS.
Salisbury, October, 1830. 41tf

House and Lots for Sale IN HUNTSVILLE,

THE subscriber will sell or rent his house and lots in Huntsville, Surry county, at the shallow Ford of the Yadkin. The house is spacious, roomy and convenient. It has eight rooms, six fire places, and all the necessary outhouses, such as stables barn, kitchen, &c. &c. with a very fine well on the lot. The above house will answer either for a tavern or dwelling house. If sold, the payments will be made to suit the convenience of the purchaser or purchasers. A great bargain may be had in the sale of this property. Persons wishing to purchase will apply to Peter Cingamon, Esq of that place or to Col. Durrett, living near Huntsville or to myself not far from Salisbury.

WM. P. STOCKTON.
November 13th, 1830. 45tf

Ten Dollar's Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber or was kidnapped, a negro woman named JUDE, who was placed on my farm in Rowan county, N. C. She is about 35 years of age, of the common color of negroes She is stout, well built—of rather a sulky countenance—thick lips, and has lost some of her teeth; she has likewise a scare long ways her face. Any person apprehending said negro, and lodging her in jail, so that I get her again, or delivering her at my residence in Cabarrus county, shall receive the above reward.

JONATHAN HARTSELL.
Nov. 8th, 1830. 43tf

P. S. Any person purchasing negroes had better examine closely, since I am determined, if she has been kidnapped, to prosecute all concerned to the utmost extent of the law. I think it more than probable that she has gone towards Lincoln county or in that direction. J. H.

Runaway

ON the 10th of September last, from my plantation in Jones county, two negroes, one named WASHINGTON, about 27 years of age, a very bright mulatto, on one of his hands there is a scare occasioned by a gin; he will change his name and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other named JOHN, a common mulatto, about 30 years of age, very intelligent; he will probably pass as the servant of Washington, and change his name. A reward of 25 Dollars will be given for the delivery of either in any jail, so that I can get them. JAMES LAMAR.
October 16th. 42tf

☞ The Georgian, Savannah; the Telescope, Columbia, S. C.; and Richmond Enquirer, are requested to publish the above weekly until forbid, and then forward their accounts to J. LAMAR.

Committed to Jail,

IN Concord, N. C. on Nov. the 17th, a negro boy by the name of BILL, about 24 years of age, dark complexion and 5 feet 6 inches high; said boy says he belongs to Maj. John Bolan of Richmond county in Georgia. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

WM O. MAHAN, *Jailor.*
November 29th, 1830. 47tf

EQUITY BLANKS FOR SALE HERE.